FOR THE NATIONAL ERA.

SHERWOOD FOREST,

WAGER BY BATTLE.

BY HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1855.

WASHINGTON, D. C. High Sheriff of this Shire of Lancaster.
"The knight of Taillebois," retorted the other than the standard spains that he

"Ha! how say you to that, Sir Yvo de Taille-

a Tale of Saxon Slavery in the Twelfth Century.

CHAP. XXL The False Charge and the True One. As for the rest appealed.
It issues from the rancor of a villain,
A receast and most degenerate traifor;
Which, in myself. I holdly will defend;
And interchangeably burl down my gage
I hou this overweening traitor's foot.

So soon as the court was opened on the following morning, to the astonishment of all parties, and to that of no one, as it would seem, nore than of the grand justiciary himself, Kenrie was again introduced-but this time heavily roned, and in the charge of two ordinary constables of the hundred.

"Ha! what is this?" asked Ranulf de Glan-" For what is this man brought rille, sharply. "For what is this man brought here again in this guise? Judgment was renhead and Kendal, in right of his mother, daughred in his case, last night; and I would have all men to know, that from this court there is

"In some sort, a new charge, my lord," reed the clerk of the court; "he was arrested a night, the moment he had left this court, complaint of Ralph Brito, next of kin day de nativo habendo!

"Now, by my halidom!" said Glanville, the fire flashing to his dark eyes, "this is marvel- and is competent to put in a charge of the murlence and outrecuidance, on the part | der of his kinsman." Master Ralph Brito, who is himself, or should

appearance, and is discharged of custody." Who is his bondsman, and in what bail is So please you, in a hundred marks of silver.

Sir Foulke d'Oilly is his bondsman."

"The bail is well enough; the bondsman is not sufficient. Let the proper officer attach the body of Ralph Brito. Upon my life! he doers of this most foul murder." has the impudence to brave us here, in court."

and will be treated with the reverence due to order to give evidence to the murder.

my master. For the rest, I will speak with

But, as it proved, his evidence was when I shall have dealt with this me, which seems one of shame-

Sir Foulke d'Oilly had remained on his feet during the time the justiciary was speaking; and now, tarning his eye to his barons and the knights of his train, who took the cue, and rose silently, he began to move toward the door. tly, he began to move toward the door. "Ha! is it so? Close up, halberdiers ; guard Pursaivants, do your duty. Sheriff

ithout, there! pass the word to the per officer, that he turn out the guard." y was heard, and was shortly succeeded gh the narrow streets of the old city

whatever it was, made him turn as ath, and sink down into his seat. one another, with troubled glances; the herald, following his words, made proclano solution to their doubts or an-

struck terror into all, especially the

sinn pause followed, full of grave expects while the officers were removing Kenric of Lancaster, at ten o'clock of the morning and the set of the

appointed Sir Hugo le Norman to ty, with full powers, by the consent office, and, shortly afterwards, appeared rivate capacity, in the body of the hall; erably in his gait, as if from a re-

he justiciary. "Crier, call Sir Foulke

followed by the two pursuivants— w, Sir Foulke d'Oilly," he proceeded and treacherously by you and others in, on them, done and committed, in the

"By Sir Yvo de Taillebois, Lord of High Yew-ale, Hawkshead, Coniston, and Kendal, and ligh Sheriff of this Shire of Lancaster." r, "can put in no such charge, seeing that he is not of the blood of the man alleged to be

"Ho! Clarencieux, what knowest thou of this

kindred? of these houses?"

"We find, my lord," replied Clarencieux,
"that in the reign of Duke Robert, father of
King William the Conquerer, Raoul, count of
Evreux, in the Calvados, gave his daughter
Sybilla in wedlock to Amelot, lord of Taillebois, in the Beauvoisis. The son of this Raoul of Evreux was Stephen, invested with the fief of Morville, in Morbihan, who fought at Hastings, and for good service rendered there and elsewhere received the fief of Waltheofstow in Sher wood. The son of Amelot of Taillebois and Sybilla was Hugo de Taillebois, who fought likewise at Hastings, and for good service per-formed there and elsewhere was enfeoffed of the lordships of Coniston and Yewdale; as his

ter and sole heiress of Yvo de Taillebois, first Norman lord of Kendal. Therefore, this Stephen de Morville, first Norman lord of Walthe ofstow, was maternal uncle to Hugo de Taille bois, first Norman lord of Coniston and Yewdale. Now, Philip de Morville, deceased, was fourth in descent, in the direct male line, from Stephen who fought at Hastings; and Yvo de to the deceased, for the murder of Ralph Wetheral, the seneschal of Waltheofstow, at the time the direct male line, from Hugo, the nephew of and in the place which your lordship wots of, Stephen, who also fought at Hastings; as is set g heard all about it, in the case decided down in this parchment roll, which no man can gainsay. Therefore, Sir Yvo de Taillebois is of the blood of Sir Philip de Morville, deceased;

> "On what evidence does he charge me?" "On that of an eye-witness," exclaimed Sir Yvo de Taillebois. "Let them call Eadwulf the Red." "A fugitive serf, deer slayer, and murderer!"

"But under the King's safe conduct, here in court," said Sir Ranulf, "and under proclamation of liberty and free pardon of all offences, if

Then Eadwulf was produced in court, mis-erably emaciated and half-starved, but resolute "Who? I not sufficient," cried Sir Foulke erably emaciated and half-starved, but resolute d'oilly, fiercely, rising to his feet, as if to defy of mien and demeanor, and obstinate as ever. the court. "I not sufficient for a paltry bail of a hundred marks of silver? I would have cavern among the hills, half-frozen and more by its fall! "And I would have you to know, sir," thun-red the high instinger "that this is that

needed; for, so soon as he saw him in court,

it is before your Court of Chivalry."

"Sir Yvo de Taillebois is the appellant,"
said the High Constable. "Do you take up Lancaster, have you a guard at a hand to the glove, and are you ready in like manner to defend your charge with your body?"

"I am ready, with my own body, or that of my champion; for, unless the wager by battle be deferred these two months, I may no brook the weight of thy armor, or wield a sword. with the words, he handed a scroll to the court. "Thou hast the right to appear by thy cham

pion. To defer the trial were unseemly," said the Constable, after a moment's consultation nd the clash of mail coats and the tramp of the Constable, after a moment's consultation with the Mareschal. "Take up his glove, Sir

De Taillebois took it up; and both parties being called upon to produce their pledges, Sir Yvo de Taillebois gave Lord Dacre and Sir Hugo le Norman, and Sir Foulke d'Oilly, Sir Reginald Maltravers and Sir Humphrey Bigod, a word, while the pursuivants who became their godfathers, as it is termed ed standing at his back. The nobles for the battle. Whereupon, Sir Humphrey de nights of his train looked at him, and Bohun, the High Constable, thus spoke, and

Foulke d'Oilly, appellant and appellee; ye shall ppellant, in your own person, or by your cham pion, to be by this court approved, and you Sir Foulke d'Oilly, appellee, in your person, in the tilt-yard of this castle of Lancaster, at ten o'clock battle to the uttermost on this quarrel. drawn in the court itself, or the hall the terms of the battle shall be these-on foot by a volley of cloth-yard arrows from shall ye fight; on a spot of dry and even ground, sixty paces in length, and forty in breadth, enclosed with barriers seven feet high, with no ers, order was restored; and one within them, to aid or abet you, save God as if nothing had occurred to interrupt the and your own prowess. Your weapons shall of his thoughts, de Glanville continued be a long sword and a short sword, and a dag-Kenric, who still waited in ger, but your arms offensive may be at your riff's officers. be slain, or shall have yielded, or until the stars be seen in heaven. And the conditions of the battle are these: if the appellee slay the apellant, or force him to cry 'craven,' or make good his defence until the stars be seen in And on the same evidence, doubtless, on heaven, then shall he, the appellee, be acquitted of the murder. But if the appellant slay the prosecutor?"

the prosecutor?"

Sir Foulke d'Oilly, my lord."

Ah! Sir Foulke d'Oilly! Sir Foulke d' by now in session, and of the warrants, and dence rendered in the presence of the Mareschal; and his escutcheon natico, and of the jury's finding, that shall be reversed, and his name shall be dehave the power to judge if these clared infamous forever. This is the sentence of this court, therefore: that on the third day

Before the court adjourned, a messenger came into the hall from the grand jury, and Kenric was re-conducted into the presence, still ironed, and in the custody of officers.

Sir Ranulf de Glanville opened the parch ment scroll, and read aloud, as follows: "In the case of Kenric surnamed the Dark. accused of deer-slaying, against the fores statute, and of murder, or homicide, both al eged to have been done and committed in the

ber last passed, the grand inquest, now in session, do find that there is no bill, nor any cause Done and delivered in Lancaster Castle, this 6th day of October, in the year of Grace 1184. WALLERAN DE VIPONT,

"Foreman of ye Grand Inquest." "Why, of course not," said Ranulf de Glan cence and honor. Go thy ways, sirrah, and keep clear of the law, I counsel you, in future; and, for this time, thank God and the laws of

For the National Era. A SCENE.

BY MRS. E. J. EAMES. Thick on the tree boughs; and the ice-cut folinge Still as a picture hangs. Wreathed and encrust With frosted crystals, the cold windows glow: "I say, my lord," replied de Taillebois, "that in this, as in all else, Sir Foulke d'Oilly lies in his teeth and in his throat; and that I am of the blood of Sir Philip de Morville, by him most foully and most treacherously murdered. May it please you, my lord, call Clarencieux, king-at arms."

With frosted crystals, the cold windows glow: Myriads of pendant jewels, drooping low Along the framework, rosy-colored, gleam Carved as in ivory, on the glass are drawn, Waking a thought of blooms in summer bowers: The wide Earth wears a robe of bridal splendor, Dazzling the eversiely with its because Dazzling the eyesight with its lustrous sheen. While the arched azure skies, radiant yet tender, Bend down, reflecting all the glorious scene

> For the National Era. A LEGAL MEASURE.

January 7, 1855.

BY LIZZIE LINN.

feonchupen. On another occasion she felt sure that sor legal transaction took place; but, presuming that it related to Mr. Carroll's estate, delicacy forbade her to inquire, and caused her also to absent herself till it was accomplished. For-tunate for her, that she could not look into the heart of the General that evening, as he left her house. It cannot be denied that he felt sad at the prospect of the immediate dissolution of his brother; but he glowed with enthusiasm in the contemplation of the object he had cov-eted. "Yes, she is mine! she is mine!" he said to himself; "and I will cherish her as life's greatest blessing. I might have adopted some other child, but Annie is of my own kin. What care I for the ragamuffins in poor-houses and asylums? The blood of a Carroll warms her

cheek and fires her eye." The sick man continued but a short time after this event. In a few hours he took leave of his family, folded his arms meekly upon his breast, and slept the sleep that knows no wa-king. When a husband and a father is taken away, who can measure the void that is left? He is dead!" constantly repeated the wife to herself; and with that thought darkness encompassed her round, and the path she knew she must tread was hidden in gloom. For her the earth then lost its beauty, and her song of gladness became as a forgotten thing.

It was decided that Annie should not see her father after his decease—Mrs. Carroll wished her to remember him as when alive—consequently, she was taken home with her uncle. The General was a sincere mourner at the grave of the departed, and manifested fraternal interest in the bereaved family. To him alone did the disconsolate widow look for counsel;

"The man was noble.

But with his last attempt he wip'd it out."

Before he left, after the sad obsequies, Mrs.

"'Twill be an ugly thing to manage," thought

he, on his way homeward; "I declare I don't know how to do it. The woman will be very inreasonable, I fear." The mother sat in her solitary apartment

apporting the reclining form of Nell, and anxsly waiting the return of Annie, till the evening closed around her; and as the shadows of the outer world grew deeper, so despend eshadows upon her stricken heart. She felt that she could not sleep, without folding to her bosom her only hope—for that sweet child was the single ray that broke through the night of

General Carroll was unavoidably detained from This was a new experience to Annieto be handled rather roughly by a strange wo-man; to hear no kind and familiar voice; to go to bed alone, and in a strange place, was t much. The dear little lamb uttered one pite

ous plaint, and broke into uncontrollable grief. The servant, in her coarse and bungling way, ttempted to comfort the child, and ended by celling her that her father was dead, and buried n the ground; and if she didn't keep still, an ld black man would come and get her; and other frightful stories, that wrought the mind of the child into violent agitation.

The hireling soon betook herself to the kitchen, and Annie was left alone. She trembled with grief and fear; and as the horrible spectre the servant had conjured rose before her, she creamed with terror. Creeping lower into the bed, and drawing the clothes over her for pro-tection, she thus muffled the cries and sobs that would otherwise have filled the house. Utter exhaustion was followed by repose, which was broken by sighs, and apparently frightful vis-ions. And this was Annie's first night in the care of her Aunt Sarah, who had consented to her adoption. The servant duly reported the trouble she had with her, to which Mrs. Carroll impatiently replied, "She'll get over it, I guess; let her cry it out;" and then resumed the brilling narrative of some other orphaned child, which brought with it the luxury of tears. the following day sent a note, inquiring if she able to leave her home, the mother went

person to inquire the cause, and to see her da The General had just finished his coffee as she arrived, and with his usual urbanity made her welcome, and invited her into the library. "Where is Annie?" asked the mother;

she sick?" " No, she is not sick." A strong presentiment of evil brooded over and very earnestly. Presently he added, think it not best for you to see her."

do you mean? Explain yourself!" urged the

excited woman.
"I would rather you would learn from the ips of another what measures have been taken secure the welfare of Annie; but the time for explanation seems to have come." The army, or quell a riot, or distrain the goods of a child, needed more nerve than these.

new occasions teach new duties," thought he

as he summoned all the strength within him, to brother, his mind was much troubled in regard to the future prospects of his family; and I agreed with him to adopt Annie, as my own child. Hear me through," continued he, a the bewildered mother attempted to speak. " cnow what you will say, and you will pardor me for anticipating. You were not consulted, for we feared you might make it a matter of feeling rather than judgment, and your consent was wholly unnecessary to the validity of the contract. Thinking you might have ill-judging counsellors, who should urge the adoption of measures for the recovery of the child, we executed articles of articles of a country to the country of the child, we executed articles of a country to the country of th set of Sherwood, by the river of Idle, in the and, for this time, thank God and the laws of passed, as charged, on good and sufficient passed, as charged, on good and sufficient whole skin, this coming."

"I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that her good also. I know that my brother left a without announcing his motives, the uncle

entrenehed himself. The one drop had been and tears were freely shed. Sorrowful tones added to a cup already brimming with anguish. Attempting to rise, the widow tottered, and fell the birdling restored to its parent nest, so did lygamy are the cause of many females committed.

The one drop had been and tears were freely shed. Sorrowful tones ble, the introduction of a second wife into the household. The difficulties resulting from polygamy are the cause of many females committed an alteration of the law itself." Our New England friends have been laboring with a fact that it was urged by officers (that I knew belonged to it) that its secret aims were to over-

of scenes, wished the child was in Joppa. She always thought 'twould be so; and she hoped the General would get cured of his whims.

Did you mark the language of the man, reader? The woman's consent was wholly unnecessary to the validity of the contract! ns draw nearer to our cradles, mothers, for they may be legally robbed! The little Annie that lies in our bosom, she around whom cluster the fondest associations of home, may, without our consent, and contrary to nature and to nature's God, be transferred to another, and surrounded by influences that we deplore. Our companion, in his hour of weathess, in his hour of temptation and of trial, it a fit of captice, for purposes of revenge or maice; may bequeath, may contract for another's floption, or bind by indenture, not only without our consent, but in despite of our opposition, that being for whom we suffered, whom we tendely watched over in infancy, and led through the unequal paths of childhood; that being who is a part of our being, and in whom is centred, ter the fondest associations of home, may, witha part of our being, and in whom is centred, nore than in any other earthly venture, the hopes and bright anticipations of coming years. And this, too, in an age that boasts of its advanced humanity! This, too, is legalized by people who make woman the toast at their banquets, the inspiration of their songs, and a theme for their eloquence!

The distracted mother uttered no words of reproach, but, in tones of melting pathos, be-sought the restoration of her child. She entreated her brother, by his hope of happiness here and hereafter, to relinquish his claim upon her, urging a mother's tenderness and respon-sibility as a most potent reason why he should do so. Finding the man inexorable, she begged to take Annie home for a few days; but no! it wasn't best. Then she besought her presence for a few hours, and even that was "For a few minutes, then, for the ove of heaven, let me see my child," she ex-

At this juncture, Annie burst into the room and, with a cry of joy, sprang toward her mother. The servant, from whom she had escaped, seized her, and, at the low, stern words, "Take her away," she was carried, screaming, from

The mother then dashed aside the last tear she had to shed; despair settled down upon her marble features; and, gathering her wid-ow's robe around her, she staggered into the street, and started for home. Seeing but this one phase of the General's

character the reader will deem him a relentess, a selfish man. But not so. He was esteemed for his kindness, his geniality, and benevoleace. In this case he thought he was doing right. He knew it would be a severe she deemed him her best earthly friend. Alas! rial to the woman, but like the surgeon, who performs a painful and dangerous operation, her child. He goes abroad, and the voice of his little one is lost in the myriad sounds that come

surging up from the busy marts of life; but woman forgets not thus the being that thrilled her heart with the joys of maternity. General Carroll told the mother that her child was well, and indeed she was not alarmingly indisposed, but was suffering from the change through which she had passed. Things so new, and strange, and inexplicable, operating upon an easily excited system, threatened a serious illness. The grief eccasioned by the forcible separation from her mother, added to er desolation.

While the mother was thus bemoaning the land, ere the flay had closed, a physician was child, she, in turn, was sorrowing for the parent. called to attend her. General Carroll gave

himself no rest, but nursed her unceasingly home that evening, and a servant was ordered both day and night. She grieved continuall by his wife to undress the child, and put her to for her parents, and, in her paroxysms of flight ness, screamed for protection from the evi beings with which the servant had filled he "Now, take this medicine, my child, and

"I don't want to get well, cause you wont l

let me go home," replied Annie.
"Why, my dear little one, don't you want get well, that you may ride in the carriage, and go and get a new dress, and a gold chain, and all the pretty things that you want?" "No; I want to go home to my mother

Wont you take me home, Uncle Will?" asked Annie, with her lip all made up for crying. "Perhaps so, some time; but I want you live here with me, my precious one, and you shall have a beautiful doll, and some birds in a cage, and a whole room full of toys."

"No, no, I don't want to," cried Annie, ears ran down her face, and sobs convulsed "I want to go to my mother." "You are sick now; you must wait till

The idea of waiting overwhelmed her with leep distress, and then succeeded violent cryevery day. After a fortnight, spent in fruitless longings for home on the part of Annie, and hild, which brought with it the luxury of tears. attempts at reconciliation on the part of her the mother was grieved and perplexed at uncle, the physician expressed it as his opinion, mother was indispensable to the recovery of the child. She was not very ill, but she pined for her natural protector, her cheek grew pale, and the buoyancy of childhood was gone. Break the flower from its ou watch over it, how pure the water, and how chaste and elegant the vase in which you place t, still it withers—its wealth of beauty and of

ragrance exists no more.

ward predicament. After making such an effort to secure his prize, should he give her up? That would be too much like begging pardon of the world for having found a treasure. Retraction was not in his vocabulary. Still, after the mother, and she looked at him inquiringly, and very earnestly. Presently he added, "I think it not best for you to see her."

"Not best for me to see my child! What strong will that made him declare it should be so, he must have concluded that acquiescence in the Doctor's proposition would be the child's only salvation. Then, his wife had not taken only salvation. Then, his wife had not taken the interest in his charge that he anticipated; and that was a source of mortification. No one sympathized with him; his best friends shrugwhom he had called upon once or twice since the denouement, was laboring under settled melancholy, not really amounting to, but threaten-ing, mental aberration. These things must have conspired together, without doub's, to make him question somewhat the expediency of the step he had taken. "But it was legal," he would say to himself. Legal! and so is polygamy in Utah. "Howard gave her to me," was another attempt at consolation. Gave her o you, General! What were the circumstances? You proposed to adopt Annie, and he promptly rejected the offer. You spread behe spurned the proposition. You hinted that she might have a step-father who would not

were changed to musical numbers; and like the birdling restored to its parent nest, so did Annie nestle beneath the brooding spirit of a mother's love—thus rebuking the profanation of him who had attempted to break the holy

merry prattle again sounds within its walls, the mother's sunbeam dances there, and none is a more welcome visiter than Uncle Will, who day by day seeks to contribute to their comfort and happiness. General Carrollmever acknowledges an error;

but his friends believe he is convinced of the inhumanity of robbing mothers of their children; and they confidently expect that he will present a bill to the next Legislature, of which he is a member elect, to make all contracts for the adoption of a child invalid without the mother's consent.

Mrs. Carroll hopes his friends are not mistaken; but the consciousness that he retains the legal document that makes Annie his, and that he can enforce his claim at any moment, rests upon her spirit like the shadow of a cloud.

foreign Affairs. FROM OUR CANTON CORRESPONDENT.

CANTON, CHINA, January 9, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era: It was my privilege, not long since, to be present at a very interesting wedding. The groom was a young Chinese, educated in the boarding school of the Presbyterian Mission in this city, and is now employed as a teacher in the same. He is a professed believer in Christianity, and, at his request, all idolatrous ceremonies were dispensed with. The bride is also a pupil connected with the female school of the same mission. A large company of English and Americans, together with Chinese friends, were present to witness the ceremony. They were married by the Rev. A. P. Hopper, M. D., who used the ordinary formula of the Presbyterian Church, translated into Chinese. It was an occasion of no ordinary interest to see a young man come out from the millions of this | narrowly escaped being struck by cannon balls. Empire, reject the idolatrous ceremonies so much esteemed by his countrymen, and adopt ty boats more taken by the Rebels. It was rethe civilized and Christian mode of celebrating the marriage vow.

The family is the most important institution ancestors is an indispensable duty. Indeed, this form of idolatry has a deeper hold on the minds of the people than any other, and every house has its altar, where, morning and evening, incense is burned to the spirits of deceased relntives, and, at stated times, efferines are made of food and clothing. It is considered one of out male offspring to worship at his tomb. The family relation is looked upon as the type of the relation existing between the Emperor and his subjects, and between all officers and those under their authority. The Government is patriarchal. The maxims which apply to one are like suitable to the other; and an officer's reputation depends on the faithfulness with which he discharges the duties of a father to thos

who are placed under him as children. A people who place so much value on the family relation, will be likely to give that distinction to the marriage ceremony which its mportance demands. Accordingly we find that it is attended with a great deal of display, expense, and many idolatrous performances. An outline of the proceedings is somewhat ike the following: Children are betrothed by their parents at an early age, so that those ncerned have not a word choice of their companions. Law and custom require children to fulfil the engagements made by their parents. After the betrothal, the girl is excluded from all society except the tives. When they have arrived at a suitable age, a day is appointed on which the young man sends a bridal chair, of massive dimensions, beautifully carved and gilt, and borne by four men, to bring the bride to his father's house. The chair is preceded by a band of music, and accompanied by persons bearing insignia of various kinds. The rich often make a grand display in these wedding processions. I met one recently, composed of more than one hundred men, boys, and girls, gaily dressed, were all, perhaps, hired for the occasion. When the procession reaches the house, the bride, dressed in red robes, and deeply veiled, is received by her intended with various ceremonies, is escorted by attendants to the bridal chamber, in which all the furniture is painted a bright red. Here the bridegroom is permitted to see his bride, perhaps for the first time in his life. The bride is now brought into the main hall, the cup of alliance is drunk, and she is submitted to the examination and criticism of the husband's friends, and unites with him in worshipping his ancestral tablets. Three days are now spent in feasting, making merry, and va-

accompanied by presents of roast pork, which are to be distributed among those of her friends who made her bridal presents. A few days ago I saw sixteen hogs, already roasted, being sent Astrology is consulted and idols invoked, for guidance in the selection of suitable ones to betroth, in appointing a lucky day for the marriage, and on other occasions. At the betrothal a stipulated sum of money is paid to the parents of the girl, and presents exchanged, by way of confirming the bargain. The expense of a wedding is very great, and often beyond the means of the parties concerned. The hus band brings his wife to his father's house, and she is thenceforth subject to his parents. In this way large families of relatives are collected together, subject to one head, and supported by whose influence harmony is maintaine Polygamy is allowed by Chinese law, but i is not generally practiced. The expense of supporting more than one wife prevents the poor, while the contentions and jealousies so likely to result often deter the rich from divi-ding their affections between two or-more fe-

A comparison of the social condition of heathen and of Christian nations shows how much greater In a few months, the child became the bright and joyous creature she was before her father's death; for although she felt his absence for a time, yet, in her own home, her childish grief passed like a flying cloud. The music of her merry prattle again sounds within its mall. dred generations. When a man is compelled chosen, and never seen, and when he is at lib erty to introduce into his house another, who may receive the affection without holding the place of wife, he is very far from being in circumstances to enjoy the pure and ennobling happiness of a well-regulated Christian family. Man enjoys no greater temporal blessing than that of the family institution, organized according to the teaching of Holy Writ.

The aspect of political affairs in the Celestia Empire continues very gloomy. In the north the rebels have recently met with several reverses, but it does not appear that the Imperial Gov-ernment is at all able to exterminate or expel hem. A state of anarchy and civil strife must therefore continue for an indefinite number of years. In this Province the contest continues between hordes of plunderers and the Imperial troops, both on land and water. The Rebels still retain Futshan; but, in some difficulties among themselves or with the inhabitants, the city was set on fire, and perhaps one half of it consumed. Many men, women, and children, are supposed to have perished in the flames. The Rebels also retain possession of a fort which commands one of the passages to Canton from the see. They could be taken to the contract of the passages to Canton from the sea. They send out their forces from this place to pillage the country, and plunder boats engaged in trade. On the 29th of December, some seventy or eighty of their boats, with about forty men to each, attacked a num ber of trading junks at Whampoa, and a con-siderable battle took place in the midst of the foreign shipping, and in the presence of one American and two English vessels of war. The contending parties took refuge behind the foreign shipping, and they had to send their balls over, around, and through, the ships under which they sought protection. Many men were killed, and the trading junks with their cargoes fell into the hands of the Rebels. A number of foreign sailors were on the Rebel boats. The lives of foreigners were much endangered, and one lady, with a child in her arms, twice Within a day or two there has been more fightmarked by an eye-witness, that the Chinese fought with more desperation than he had

thought them capable of. Little fear is entertained that this city will in the Celestial Empire. The duties of each member are accurately defined, and carefully for many months. Both foreigners and natives tions, but should be held as a sacred trust for performs a painful and dangerous operation, with good rather than bad intention, so he did, with no desire to create suffering, what he in all stages of their education. They are redered the high justiciary, "that this is 'the king's court,' in the precincts of which you cally resuscitated, and made acquainted with lookout for him; and, having been with difficulty resuscitated, and made acquainted with lookout for him; and, having been with difficulty resuscitated, and made acquainted with lookout for him; and, having been with difficulty resuscitated, and made acquainted with lookout for him; and, having been with difficulty resuscitated, and made acquainted with lookout for him; and, having been with difficulty resuscitated, and made acquainted with lookout for him; and, having been with difficulty resuscitated, and made acquainted with lookout for him; and, having been with difficulty resuscitated, and made acquainted with lookout for him; and, having been with difficulty resuscitated, and made acquainted with lookout for him; and, having been with difficulty resuscitated, and made acquainted with lookout for him; and, having been with difficulty resuscitated, and made acquainted with lookout for him; and, having been with difficulty resuscitated, and made acquainted with lookout for him; and, having been with difficulty resuscitated, and made acquainted with lookout for him; and, having been with difficulty resuscitated, and made acquainted with lookout for him; and, having been with difficulty resuscitated, and made acquainted with lookout for him; and, having been with difficulty resuscitated, and made acquainted with lookout for him; and, having been with difficulty resuscitated, and made acquainted with lookout for him; and, having been with difficulty resuscitated, and made acquainted with lookout for him; and, having been with difficulty resuscitated, and made acquainted with lookout for him; and, having been with a lookout for him; and, having been with lookout for him; and having been with

Beople's Department. Permit me to call your attention to the reslutions adopted at our State Convention, on What gives them special importance fact that the Convention represented a large majority of the people of this State. Hon, A Morrill, who was re-nominated as candidate

for Governor, has long been a prominent Democrat. Hon. Franklin Clark, formerly a Demo cratic member of Congress, was one of the Vic Presidents, and many other Democrats of like standing took part in the Convention. Ex-Governor Kent, twice elected by Whigs, years ago, and Consul at Rio, under President Taylor, presided, and every Whig paper in the State supports the movement. "We, the people of Maine, members of the "We, the people of Maine, members of the directly or indirectly, cannot act any longer be Republican Party, assembled in State Convention of the authority of his constituents. n, believing the question of Human Freedon to be paramount to all other political questions now agitating our country, hereby declare the principles which have brought us together, and for which we will contend until they shall be adopted as a controlling element in the admir istration of our National Government. "1. That the Constitution of the United

States was designed, by the people who adopted it, to be a law of impartial liberty, to the full extent of the powers granted to the Federal "2. That, by the Constitution, Congress made the special guardian of the liberties of the people inhabiting the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States; and until it shall abolish Slavery in the former, and forever prohibit it in the latter, it remains false to the solemn trust committed to its charge. "3. That the Constitution, while it prohibits the several States from enacting any 'law or regulation' discharging fugitives from service

or labor from their obligations, confers no power whatever upon Congress to legislate on this subject. The act of 1850, called the Fugi tive Slave Law, is, therefore, not only inhuman but unconstitutional in its provisions, and should be immediately and unconditionally repealed. "4. That it is the right and duty of Congress in all acts for the admission of new States into the Union, to prohibit forever the introduction

of Slavery therein. "Resolved, That in the Ordinance of 1787 coeval with the Constitution, and freely acqui-esced in, both North and South, for more than half a century, we have a practical assertion, by he whole people, of the right and the duty of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories. We now re-assert that right, and demand

the discharge of that duty.

"Resolved, That the repeal of the Missour compromise, by Congress and the present Na tional Administration, has been accomplished in violation of the plighted faith of the South for the sole purpose of extending Slaver strengthening the power of slaveholders in our ment; and those Northern men who voted for that measure, basely betrayed the rights of the people whom they were chosen to

without distinction of color, are at all times entitled to its protection; and that to deprive any one of his liberty, without due process of law, embracing a jury trial, under whatever disguise it may be attempted, is a manifest violation of right, and should therefore be made a penal

thers and the spirit of our institutions urge us to give the hand of welcome to the oppressed ple of other nations, who seek free nes on our shores, yet the debasement of the right of suffrage, by persons of recently-acquired evil as to demonstrate the necessity of a rigid enforcement of the long-established law of the nation, if not an alteration of the law itself. "Resolved, That the existence and execution in the organization and life of the Republican Party of this State, and is one of the chief

NO. 431.

diee against colored people. Let them take care they do not cultivate a prejudice against the "bloody furriners." We fear, that had they as many colored people among them, as foreign-born people, they would feel little sympathy with them. This resolution, in Maine, seems uncalled for. In 1850, according to the census, the population of that State was as follows: born in the State, 514,655; born in other States of the

good deal of success to rid themselves of preju-

31,695. Of these, about one-fifth, or 6,000 to those who work the wires, as above stated; persons, were voters. Now, we cannot think that the debasement of the right of suffrage by the few viciously inclined of this handful of voters. could be a very "alarming evil!" The fact is. this clamor about foreigners is of a piece with the stereotyped abuse of the free colored people, denounced as nuisances, inmates of jails, asylums, &c.

For the sake of consistency and decency, let Anti-Slavery men eschew the spirit and lan guage of prejudice, and regard man according to his character, not the accidents of birth .- Ed.

SALEM TOWNSHIP, COLUMBIANA Co., O., March 10, 1855.

You will find enclosed a copy of the proeedings of the organization of the True Re publican Party, the preamble and constitution which we respectfully ask you to insert in your columns. We solicit a co-operation in all parts of Ohio, by those who wish that S. P. Chase should be our Governor next fall.

A meeting was held in Columbiana county, Ohio, in district No. 4, March 2, to organize a

Republican Party, with a special view to aid in the election of the Hon. S. P. Chase, next fall, as Governor, The Secretary, Mr. Hawley, has sent us a copy of the proceedings, with a request to have it inserted. We give all that is necessary to show the nature of the proceedings. The following constitution was adopted: "ART. I. Sec. 1. That the true mission of the

True Republicans is to maintain the liberties of the People, the sovereignty of the States, and the perpetuity of the Union, by the impartial application of public affairs, without sectional partialities, observing strict justice and equal rights to all of her citizens, and an economical Administration. " Sec. 2. That the public lands of the United

sage can make right; and that Christianity. Humanity, and Patriotism, alike demand its werthrow-therefore, no more slave States, no

slave Territory.

"Sec. 4. That the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the princi-ples of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiment world, and should be repealed.

shall be entitled to all the privileges and immu nities of citizens of the several States. " Sec. 6. That it is the duty of our legis! tors to pass a sriet prohibitory law squinst the vending or using of intoxicating liquors, exby the People, either in this State or the United

States, except foreign ministers, who should be appointed by Congress. Sec. 8. No man shall receive our suppor for any important office, in this county, State, or the United States, unless he is known to hold firmly to the principles of the True Republi-cans, as set forth in this preamble and constitution; and if elected to office, and afterwards should knowingly violate those principles, either " Sec. 9. Any person can become a membe

of the True Republicans, by subscribing hi of the True Republicans, nor be supported any office under our Government, who renounced all allegiance to any Pope, Potentate, King, Queen, or Prince, either civil or ec

Sec. 11. That it is the duty of all Govern ments to keep and support their own paupers and criminals; and should any of the mported to this country, they should be re

clesiastic, beyond the jurisdiction of our coun

which they belong. On motion, the following officers were elected for one year: James Hiddleson, President; James White, Vice President; Jesse Hawley, ecretary; and Joel Silver, Treasurer."

Sections 10 and 11, Article 1, are objection able. We have a right to require, as a pre requisite to civil office, in this country, that a any other foreign Potentate, in all civil maters-but no avowal or disavowal of belief, as t regards ecclesiastical matters. This is confounding the things of God with the things of Cæsar - mixing Church and State - the very evil we all denounce. .

Then, as to foreign criminals and paupers. While we are justified in preventing the importation into this country of foreign criminals, let us beware that we do not persecute the poor, be cause he is poor .- Ed. Era.

An Anti-Slavery Convention was held at Polk City, Polk county, Iowa, January 20, 1855. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. H. P. Kennard and Josiah Hopkins, on the evils arising from American Slavery, and the following

Resolved, That we, as Christians and citizens

are morally and politically bound to vote for no man who is in favor of the perpetuation and extension of the system of American Slavery. That the good of the people and the safet of this nation demands a concentrated political League of Freedom, to administer the affairs of this Government in accordance with the princi ples set forth by the patriotic founders of this

Republic.
That the act commonly known as the Fugi tive Slave Act is unconstitutional, and is an aggression on the rights of the People of the States of this Union.

That the Nebraska and Kansas bill, a passed at the last session of Congress, is a vioation of plighted faith between the North and outh, and an iniquitous and successful attempt o extend the area of human Slavery. That the proceedings of this meeting be pared by a committee of three, and forwarde

THE EXPURGATION IN NEW YORK. PENFIELD, MONROE Co., N. Y.,

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fact that it was urged by officers (that I knew

belonged to it) that its secret aims were to over throw Slavery and Intemperance, as well as The Council in this place, at first, was, in

the main, composed of good Anti-Slavery and Temperance men, and all in the Council voted for M. H. Clark, except three. But the men, in the main, who compose the Order at the present time, are not those who composed it at e time of the election, and the reasons for this change are briefly these: As soon as the Grand Deputy of this county, who is the stool pigeou of the Grand Council, or rather of a few the wire-workers in New York city, heard Union, 35,019; born in foreign countries, how the Council in this place voted, he reported and notwithstanding this Council had three delegates elected as members of the Grand incil, for three years, we were informed through their Grand Deputy, that we could no be heard through our delegate member of the Grand Council, until we had passed the test, which, in due time, would be administered by the Grand Head. At last, after patient waiting for our doom or pardon—which, we knew not-the Grand Officers made their appearance, and offered us pardon for the awful sin we had committed, in voting for Clark, if we would take the test; and what was that? Why, it was only granting them the little favor of taking pon us a solemn obligation to never do the like again; or, in other words, that we would be reafter vote for whoever might be put in nomination by the will of the majority is Grand Council. Now, in order for the reade to understand how ungrateful we were in refu-sing to take the test, I have only to show how his Grand Council is made up. In the first place, a dozen-less, or more—in New York city, form the Grand Head; they are all of one and the same stripe. They send in every coun-ty a Deputy, of the same stripe, with instrucions to form a Council in every town in the ounty, and, at the very same time of organiting, to see that three delegates are elected, who are to be, if possible, of the same stripe, and to hold their office for three years, which will take

> Reader, was not that well planned? After looking at the matter coolly, we cluded that nominations made by such a body of men, possibly, might not suit us. So we concluded to back water, and let them take the test who could. So, by reason of the awful sin we committed, in voting for Clark, and in refu sing pardon on such easy terms, we were to be excommunicated, and cast out of the New York Know Nothing Synagogue, and have our names posted throughout the Order in the Union, as persons unfit for refined society, unfit to be employed or countenanced in any indertaking whatever; in short, rebels agains God and man. Well, reader, in order to avoid such an awful catastrophe to ourselves and our osterity, we withdrew our allegiance to New ork dictation, and disbanded, and are now as

them beyond the next Presidential canvass.

The organization that I spoke of before, that were willing to take the test, and rum with it, as far I can understand, it is a pretty fair ex nose of what it is in other places

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS. East River, Erie Co., N. Y., February 14, 18 said nestion is probably obsolete, leaving but two reat national subjects, Slavery and Nothingism, before the people, one or both of which should be decided by the election of '56

In view of those subjects and of that election, what course ought an independent voter to

Yours, for the truth.

also the thing most necessary for our Govern ment to do, to exclude from the polls all those who have committed the unpardonable crime sentiments on minor subjects, vote the Know Nothing ticket. If, on the other hand, he think most necessary to prevent such action, and oin an Anti-Know Nothing organization, and upport its nominees. If he is most especiall esirous of "saving the Union," Castle Garde tyle, by assisting the spread of Slavery, let him arge majority of the North do think) that we ought to abolish Slavery in the Territories and District of Columbia, repeal all Fugitive Slave States, and that we ought to do this first, the let him join the Republican party, and vote for its nominees, doing his best of course to obtain ominees of his own opinion on the subordinate

A true Republican Party, acting on the as tion, must, per se, be the antagonist of any Party, Know Nothing or Hunker, which acts on the assumption that Slavery ought to be and is no Question at all .- Ed. Era.

DEATH OF DR. DEMING.

and most valuable citizens, in the death of Dr Elizur Deming, of Lafayette. Returning from his duties as Professor in the St. Louis Medica College, during the recent snow-drift embarge Illinois, he was seventeen days on the roas and privations which he endured brought on a severe illness, which terminated his existence We write of the deceased with the partiality and esteem which our long acquaintance with him as one of nature's noblemen scientious, benevolent-of warm and genero sympathies, faithful to every conviction of duty at whatever cost, and thoroughly unselfish in his whole life and his every act. Long ago, h felt it his duty to connect himself with the Soil party, small as it was in numbers, and prediced as the great mass of the people came more and more earnest and eloquent as the prejudices against it intensified. darkest hours, despite the injury to his practice and the personal opposition which it evoked, he was boldest in the public enforcement of its principles; and ever with a light heart and a ultimate recognition of his patriotism. And at last, when the Great Wrong of 1854 stirred the nsciences of the masses of the North, he was any platform that would hazard the success of hat popular uprising for which he had so long ooked. Himself the favorite candidate for the post which he would have adorned, the Sape intendent of Public Instruction, he refused assent to the programme which would he iven, on the 13th of July, two of the tes on the State ticket to each of the fair type of his whole lif must not omit to add, th

Shire of Nottingham, on the 6th day of August your country, that you are a freeman, in a large and a scharged, on good and sufficient "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, Sir Ranulf, that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, so that that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, so that that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do thank God, and you, so that that consoling and extenuating plea! "I do that consoling and extenuating plea!" I wish to give a short exposition, that that consoling and extenuating plea! I wish to give a finite pleasured of the lives, reputation, properly and that